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parts, is not surprising on the plan adopted. It is greatly to be hoped that such a book may help to improve the quality and increase the amount of instruction given upon these topics in our medical schools. That but seven pages, and those not abreast of our present knowledge, are given to disorders of speech, and that nothing is said of hypnotism save very incidentally in the chapters of Dr. C. K. Mills on hystero-epilepsy and ecstasy, are defects, the one in the execution and the other in the plan of this volume, which we shall hope to see remedied in a second edition. Few chapters will be of greater value and interest to psychologists than that on Mental Diseases by Dr. C. F. Folsom, one of the most distinguished specialists in New England, and which is reprinted by itself.

Mouvement de l'Aliénation Mentale à Paris, from 1872 to 1885. A. PLANÈS. *Annales Médico-psychologiques*, January and March, 1887.

These statistics show a gradual increase of insanity, in proportion to the population, as measured by entrance to institutions. More men than women are afflicted, and most attacks are in June, and least in February and September. The most rapid decrease is from the middle of August to the middle of September, and the most rapid increase is from the middle of February to March and from the middle of April to May. From September to October considerable increase occurs, followed by a no less considerable fall to November. We cannot follow here the nine different forms of mental alienation for each sex which are clearly presented and suggestive.

Alternation of Neuroses. G. H. SAVAGE. *Journal of Mental Science*, January, 1887.

Not only do different forms of nervous disorders appear in different members of the same family, but epilepsy, insanity, depravity, idiocy, and somnambulism may be represented in the children of the same parents. Headache often alternates with insanity. Hysteria alternates with various neuroses; epilepsy, even asthma, disappears on an outbreak of insanity. Rheumatic fever and insanity are often associated alternately, and many functional troubles are relieved by bodily disease, on the principle designated in a late German essay as "kinetic equivalence."

A Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System. W. R. GOWERS. London, 1886.

The introductory chapter to these two volumes distinguishes four pathological classes of disease. 1, Coarse organic diseases, such as hemorrhage, softening tissue, etc.; 2, structural disease; 3, nutritional disease, chorea, and general paralysis, which latter the author judges so without structural pathology as to belong in neither the first nor second class. The chapters on general symptoms and on electrical excitability of nerves and muscles follow. Part first is devoted to diseases of nerves. In the section on neuritis and morbid growths, sciatica, to which an entire chapter is given, is called not a neuralgia but a neuritis. Of the five classes of multiple neuritis, the tabetic form only is provisional, and its relation to chronic alcoholism is undoubted.

Zur diagnostischen Bedeutung des Pupillenphänomene, speciell des reflectorischen Pupillenstarre bei Geisteskranken. Dr. THOMSEN. Charité Annalen, 1886, p. 339 et seq.

On a basis of observation of 1700 patients in the insane department of the Charité, the author concludes that most cases of reflex pupillary rigidity are paralytic, and that it is of much importance because it is sometimes found at a stage of the disease where other symptoms are wanting. Besides paralysis, it also occurs with aged demented, chronic alcoholists, in cases of lues, or lesions of the head without other symptoms of organic lesion of the brain, and sometimes, as with sane patients, with tabes, multiple sclerosis, paresis of the oculomotorius, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc.

Pupillenreaction und ophthalmoscopische Befunde bei geisteskranken Frauen. Dr. SIEMERLING. Charité Annalen, 1886, p. 363 et seq.

These results are based on observation of 923 cases, and paralytic dementia furnishes by far the greatest number. One interesting case of hysteric origin was observed, but functional psychoses furnish but very few cases.

Psycho-Therapeutics. I. LESLIE TOLEY, M. D. (London). Am. Journal of Insanity, April, 1887.

This writer believes that "in the near future the general practitioner will pay closer and more systematic attention to that all-important branch of medicine—mental therapeutics." He will enter into the patient's tastes, sympathies, foibles, and the different powers and phases of his mind. The personal influence and manner of the physician, always so important, is chiefly so in nervous and mental cases. Pure and lofty sentiments are directly conducive to bodily health and vigor. Cheerfulness, art, literature, friendship, industry, proper employment, religion, music, change of scenery, good weather and climate—the influence of these is vast, and is likely to be recognized more and more, though by no means to the exclusion of the *materia medica*.

Observations with Sphygmograph on Asylum Patients. By T. D. GREENLEES. Journal of Mental Science, January, 1887.

So far from insanity having no pathology, as is often said, mania, melancholia, epileptic insanity, general paralysis, dementia, and imbecility show distinct and characteristic tracings, according to this observer, illustrations of which are printed.

L'auto-intoxication dans les Maladies. Par M. BOUCHARD. Paris, 1887.

The author shows by convincing experimental demonstration that the healthy body makes and eliminates poisons. The toxic power of normal urines is most clearly shown.

General Paralysis of the Insane. W. J. MICKLE. London, 1886.

This second edition of the above book is now without question the best repository of what is known of this disease—its history, literature, symptoms—that exists in English.